

Vol. II.

OCTOBER, 1915

No. 10



Published Monthly by the India Home Rule League of America
1400 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**THE AFTERMATH
OF
THE PUNJAB TRAGEDY**

To Members, Yearly \$1.00

15c. a copy

To Others, Yearly \$1.50

READERS!

Help us now with your contributions and dues, if you do not want us to discontinue our work.

Manager,

Young India.

Vol. II

No. 10

YOUNG INDIA

October, 1919

1919

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

India Deportations

The promise we gave in our last issue of developments in deportation cases of Hindus in the United States was inaccurate in one particular. It appears that our information regarding the order about Gopal Singh was erroneous. His order has yet been passed in Gopal Singh's case or in any other case.

Mr. Bhagwan Singh, who is being held on bail of \$10000, has gone to Washington, D. C., to see the officers of the Department of Labor about these cases. He was in New York for about a week and gave interviews to the press.

India Before the Senate

At the request of our organization the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate consented to give a hearing to any citizens of the United States that we could dispute, in behalf of the people of India, to put their case for self-determination before the committee. This hearing took place on August 29. Mr. Dudley Field Malone addressed the committee on behalf of the people of India and handed over a brief prepared by us in consultation with him. He was accompanied by Mr. Lajpat Rai and Dr. K. S. Haridhar.

It was pointed out in the brief that although the covenant of the League of Nations has been signed in behalf

of India by the Mr. Bore, Mr. E. S. Montagu and Mr. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, neither of them derived any authority from the people of India, who refused to attach any weight to a League of Nations which did not provide for the application of the principle of self-determination to the nations that are held in subjection by the caprices of the covenant. The British Government, having refused to apply that principle to India now as hereafter by their announcement made on August 20, 1917, the inclusion of India in the League of Nations is a mere sham.

The brief referred to the resolutions of the Indian National Congress passed in December last relating to the subject and also to the representation made by Mr. B. G. Tilak to the Peace Conference in his capacity of a delegate chosen by the Congress, to represent India at the Peace Conference. In this representation Mr. Tilak said that "with India politically embosomed, it was impossible for her to occupy her proper place among the nations of the world or to develop and realize her potentialities so as to be able to render effective assistance to the League of Nations in enforcing the supreme object of its mission, viz., the peace of the world." and also that (from the point of view of the peace of Asia and from the point of view of the peace of the world it was absolutely necessary that India should be self-

Throwing Dust in the Eyes

Speaking at a meeting in Bombay, held to celebrate peace, the Governor of the Province, the George Lloyd, is reported to have said:

"You came in with us from the very first with full voice and unhesitatingly you stayed with us to the end, over-redding your efforts, and I do not believe there is one of you that regrets it."

Yes! We were very generous in sending men, money and material to prosecute the war, and we did "stay unhesitatingly with full voice."

But how very generous has that generosity and that perseverance of ours been rewarded? We spent our blood, supplied our treasury and opened our doors, believing that the war was really started on to crush militarism and imperialism and that dependent countries were to be returned to the people of the land. Now it seems that we did all this not to liberate oppressed peoples of the world, as we thought, but to sustain them further for the aggrandisement of Great Britain, which has become more powerful and more autocratic than ever before. This would democracy, which is busy throwing dust in the eyes of the world in order to maintain its own grandeur and splendor is cleverly carrying on a shameful campaign of grabbing more land and sending patriots men and women to the gallows. As an instance one can glance at the recent events in India, Ireland and Egypt and find for oneself the truth of this statement.

The Chinese Front

Imperialism is like a chess board. It looks small in various directions. Some times it takes the form of "white man's territory" as others of the dissemination of civilization, and so on. It can depict some people for some time, but it can not do so all the time. British imperialism is no exception to the rule. Its champions and agents often try to impose upon the laboring

mass peoples whom they rule, as also on the world, in various ways. They say they undertake great risks in aiding other nations, and that they do not do a grain of duty towards the latter and for their benefit. For themselves and their nation they want nothing. But the chess game (passing as democracy, friends of humanity, friends of the oppressed people, men with reasons to justify the behavior of nations and so on) cannot be kept up for long. The chess-act is not.

British imperialism almost reached its culmination in connection with recent events in the Punjab. Taken together these events are almost unparalleled ones in the history of British rule in India. They have torn off the mask of benevolence and benevolence that British imperialism had been wearing on relation to its administration of Indian affairs. In our states of May, June, July, August and September we have informed our readers of the developments in the Punjab. They have raised the consciousness of some right-minded Englishmen, and the latter are denouncing the actions thereof. In another place the reader will find a brief account of a meeting recently held in London to protest against the deluge of the barbarism in the Punjab. Below we give two more samples of imperialism run mad.

"Barometer"

My Eardley Norton, an English barometer-maker, in the course of an article on mental law in the *Londoner*, says:

"A very high authority in India—being used in the case of our fine barometer—has recently declared that an Englishman's life is necessary in India, and that no life is to him by, he would no culture civilization at all makes it impossible for us to believe to him that an Englishman's life without that. This was utterly lost. Why is an Englishman's life more necessary than an Indian's? How can any plan-making man expect to secure Indian success, especially to support his authority? I seriously and fully cover out of the realm of righteousness and makes a tragedy of the elemental principles of justice! What the man is

the great wants to know—and the reasons—namely in India are all men in the spirit—why, citizens of education and justice, physically unimpaired with the eyes in the black, have been searched from the courts of municipal law and subjected to summary courts of justice, why the ordinary safeguards have been denied them, why they seemed an exposed army, isolated in table notes of the evidence, why the accused have been deprived of the usual protection as consumers of it in respect why they were not permitted to be represented by counsel of their own choice, why a lawyer was seated on floor of the prison was residing in Lahore—what, India, who these men have been convicted, have been subjected, to sentences which are brutal exhibitions of apparent force—instigated by men of high social position. The people would challenge are not only a fact of social frame and confirmed attitude of the judges to whom these sentences were confined."

Angerage

One of the orders passed by the martial law administration in the Punjab ran as follows:

"Whereas, a law crime in any nature that which a maintenance of the law of the district are believed to be a part of the progress for General Disposition of Civil and Military affairs of the Indian Government, therefore, in order to maintain the dignity of the government, I hereby order that the residents of the Punjab district shall be in all such affairs, whenever met, the residents, especially according to Indian principles of high social position in general, and with the assistance of India. This is to say persons riding on animals or on wheeled conveyances and other persons carrying arms and armed vehicles shall leave their arms and persons shall stand on 'Indian' with the head."

(Sd.) C. C. Hodgson, Lt.-Col.
Acting Officer Punjab

14 April, 1919

The information that it is usual to record this kind of submission to Indian principles men of high social position in England.

Upon this The *Mahatma* (Pioneer) of August 3, remarks:

"Nothing could have, on balance, depressed the martial law administration to the level of the Indian and the maintenance of this order. But it is not that the rule of arbitrary justice has the intention only in the military. Even in the civil administration a civilian was occasionally to be found among the same agents."

The Black Devils

The British have been trying to maintain the last of lives in the recent offer in the Punjab. Truth is, however, making not but to be hit. The following extracts are from a letter received by a friend from India. The writer is not from the Punjab, but he has first hand information of what happened in that Province.

AMERICAN TRAGEDY

"While describing the events at Amritsar, the writer says:

"You must have heard of the meeting where the people were machine-gunned. The meeting was announced weeks before and was intended to begin at 3 P.M. It was Sunday Fair day. People from far had gathered. There were some twenty-five thousand on the spot. The meeting took place in the garden. "It is neither a garden nor a park. An open square with buildings all around." People began to gather from 1 P.M. It is said on behalf of the authorities, and some others also testify to the truth of the statement, that a few hours before the meeting it was announced by a host of doctors that the *Seditious Meetings Act* was in force in Amritsar. There are thousands who say that they never heard this proclamation. Whatever it be, the people from the country who gathered there did not know the *Seditious Meetings Act*. The mob gathered and when the square was packed to its utmost capacity an aeroplane hovered over the heads of the people.

"There is only gun" was the cry of the square. The aeroplanes came, it seems, to get this information. It went away and within a few minutes the soldiers with some machine guns arrived. The machine gunning and shooting began on the most orderly people there. The people wanted to run and fly. Seeing a general massacre, a witness soldier who had—

"From an account published in *Chitradaya* at Amritsar, it seems that there were less or the small units in this square."

here in the street, an old man, asked the people to be down on their stomachs and then to rust themselves. They did so. After a time the people thought that the band had ceased. They raised themselves and wanted to run. The machine guns opened fire. You can only imagine what happened. The people while running fell in the lanes. It is said thousands perished."

GURJANWALA MURDER

Continuing further, he puts the following heartrending account: "This place was bombed, also, by aeroplane. Mr. Montagu while defending the bombing in Parliament said that the place was bombed in disguise as an aerial raid. That is not so. Besides, the bombing in Gurjranwala took place at many places. There was no mob, and surely mobs cannot be found everywhere. To put you only one instance, bombs were dropped at Khusha College hostel. Fortunately, the students were playing outside. The bomb has left no mark. There is a hole in the roof and it is 7x3 feet. Just fancy! I do not know the exact dimensions but the students which came after the bomb at the time of the explosion, raised the question, some merely words, others—

It was Thursday day, as you know and the evening was just beginning. A mother was standing at her gate to welcome her son coming from the fair. A young boy was seen approaching. At a distance a man (the father) was coming with his plough on his shoulders. The men at the aeroplane above thought that a mob was coming and the pilot was the rifle on his shoulders. A bomb was dropped but it did not kill the voter (the man with the plough on his shoulders) but it killed the mother and the son. It is difficult to prove all this, but inquiry is going on and the world will some day hear this."

WANTS JUSTICE AND NO MERCY

The writer then depicts what he calls the "happier side," having that

the narrative of the above "dark side" will join the reader.

"Late Harikisan Lal, harnister-at-law, is the overworked, long, thin, thin and weak the jail. Whatever findings he might have had in his shoes and proved himself to be a rascal. He is all-out for the Punjab. He swears above them all and is growing bold. Although his knowledge he has not been reduced.

When the sentence of transportation and forfeiture of property was announced one of his lawyers went to him asking him to sign a petition for mercy. The last way up, he stared at the lawyer and said, "I am sorry for you. You will not be gray for mercy. Mercy I will not have. I want justice, and if that is not possible I will be content to die. It is foolish to expect mercy when there is no justice. You make an appeal to higher courts if you can, and try to get justice done to me. I am innocent, and if you can not do this, let me die and let me die as a man."

11,000 KITES IN ONE CITY

"The latest figure is Bagga whose death sentence was being appealed. He is a fine brave soul. He is all life and energy and spirit, rather than, like a lion. A man who has been sentenced to death not only keeps himself up but keeps all the company cheerful.

The Punjab Government is to be congratulated especially the ladies. I wish I could tell you what the Punjab has suffered. You will be surprised to hear that Lahore alone has got 11,000 opium, paid men, all respectable. The gang is under a man who studied the German spy system on the continent for two years."

Readers! This is how democracy is being extended to India. What do you think of it?

Modern Chivalry!!

The *Nation* (London) in the course of an article on India says that "First-class military officers returning to England from the Punjab least that they

have given these people a lesson which they will not forget for fifty years." We say, "Go on to them if they do." It is not a "lesson" to be forgotten. It is one to be taken to heart and remembered every day of our life. If the Indians, the Punjabis especially, have even a grain of manhood in them, they shall never forget it. But we think if there is anything in it which justifies such boasting.

An armed government on possession of machine guns and aeroplanes, terrorising and killing an unarmed population—is that European chivalry? There is no true chivalry nor true bravery in Europe. Men to men, a European is a coward when pitted against an Indian of the corresponding class. His superiority lies in his arms and ammunition. Give the same to the Indians and then see what happens, or fight a fair fight and then judge. For a brute on possession of a gun is loath to kill or in killing an unarmed population in the kind of chivalry known only to modern "civilisation."

Celebrating Peace

How much does India lose for celebrating the "peace" which the end of the world war brought to her has been forcibly stated by one of the fine men and Christian Englishmen in India. In a letter to the editor of the *Independent* Mr. C. F. Andrews writes:

The *Victory* has, in the most solemn manner possible, revealed the name of God over the empty air of peace which has just been signed.

But will the heart of India respond to this appeal where what is now known to all the world concerning the great wrongs of the First Confession and the terms of the peace which has been forced upon Germany?

There is another reason why the name is likely to be more easily forgotten. It is now apparent to all that the pretence that there has been truly and purely peace—especially in the principle, used to win India, of a free self-determination.

During the very days of the Peace Conference, Great Britain has been using military power and martial law in Ireland, India and Egypt. The recent events in the Punjab have brought home to every Indian

what does mean peace when soldiers really mean. There is, therefore, now, an almost complete lack of trust in the promises of England and the Allies, and also an added sense of bitterness, in it is no wonder at all, if there is an even in these circumstances, to receive in the immediate and celebration of peace!

Furthermore there is in India, always to be reckoned with, the fact that the great number of 70,000,000 Mohammedans, to whom religion is the deepest thing in life. There are living every day, more and more evidently that they can have for nothing from the Peace Conference, where an over-arching is coming (perhaps, except at the moment some slight alleviation of their fate about the dismemberment of Turkey, the last great independent Mohammedan power on the world, in which the Khalifa resides). The prospect to a Mohammedan of deep religious conviction cannot easily be imagined. Can they be content, he, the saintly religion, with the power which has just been made over to him?

And there comes one more picture before the mind, which makes the heart of every Indian with pity. The financial condition of countless women and little children in Central Europe is understood and let us say, many more miserably than in any other, for here (least in England) and it is very true at the very least, there is it possible to imagine in a power which has already been reduced to by an economic loss on land and which now is threatening poverty and destitution to a population of many scores of human beings.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who has recalled the name of God upon this man made peace, cannot claim that he has not seen the great wrongs in the manner in which the world has been created the truth should be spoken and the truth is this—India is in no mood for rejoicing over the celebration and the celebration of peace. People like me and here (represented in a power of magnanimity) will the cannot rejoice in a peace of peace of military force.

On Blood and Iron

From the *Daily Herald* (London):

Yesterday we called attention to efforts in the Punjab. All the information that comes in from India proves that we are, not slowly, but rapidly, moving on that country in an unrelenting effort, as well as in our hands and which therefore provides an epidemic compared with which the condition of things in Ireland will be trivial and pitiful. British dominions, indeed all people of goodwill in that country, ought to wake up to the fact that in our name the Government is attempting at one and the same time to crush by the pres-

rules of self-determination for Palestine, Greece, and to withdraw all the forces of intimidation and oppression to keep down the masses of people in Asia, Africa, and Ireland. That our country will be called upon to pay the price of this money is inevitable, but we shall also pay the price in otherwise in all our cases, and in the expense of the people of this country. The expense that they have, and the indifference, too completely too manifest either to care for the good name of their country or to prevent their rulers from carrying against the sacred interests of liberty and justice.

[illegible]

Management Information Systems

After the recent events in the Punjab, the students there have become so "disloyal" that the Punjab Government has found it necessary to give them a compulsory dose of "loyalty." The dose consists of a solemn pledge and some student propaganda judiciously mixed and guaranteed to produce the necessary effect—at least the Punjab Government believes so.

Every student before he can be admitted into any college has to join a "League of Order" and has to sign this pledge: "I, the undersigned, hereby pledge my honor as a gentleman and declare that I shall be loyal to the King."

Empire and to the Government established by law and shall not associate itself with any sedition propaganda or anarchical movement, and shall try its best to promote loyalty by precept and example, and also contribute labor and material resources spent through ignorance or malice. Sections in India means talking and writing about the policies and action of the Anglo-Indian officials except in a commendatory way and therefore these students are forcibly made to take pledge to undertake by talk and by distribution of "booklets" literature to "spread the belief that the moral and material advancement of the Indian people can be secured under British rule."

Our readers will be interested to know that the head of the propaganda and pledge system is an American missionary connected with a Christian college in the Parish.

Age Group	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Unknown (%)
18-24	12	10	14	10
25-34	25	22	28	20
35-44	30	28	32	25
45-54	28	25	30	22
55-64	18	15	20	12
65+	7	6	8	5

Whenever the European and American capitalist raises a hue and cry against conditions of labor in the Orient, we rub our eyes and want to be sure of the motives underlying it. Obviously, it does not require much ingenuity to divine them, but then he is generally so clumsy in expressing himself that you find the motive stated quite clearly.

Under the heading of "Indian Menace," the *Sunday Chronicle* (London), of August 31, remarks: "Information supplied by _____ will enable Lancashire cotton operatives to realize how menacing to their livelihood are the conditions under which cheap Indian labor is employed in Indian cotton mills." The writer pretends to speak in the interests of the cotton operatives, but the class whom he really represents is that of the manufacturers and not labor.

[illegible]

As some of our American friends have expressed a desire to read in

class papers and portfolios, we give the following list:

Monthly—*Modern Review*, Calcutta; *Indian Review*, Madras; *Hinduism Review*, Allahabad. Mahendralath Tapare is a regular contributor to the *Modern Review*.

Worlds and Bi-Worlds—Fairy
India, Bombay, Madras, Poona,
Tombis of India Poona.

Dullies — Independence, Allahabad, London, Allahabad, Charnock, Bombay, America, Basse Pateila, Calcutta, Bhopal, Calcutta, Nany, Nany, Kanchi, Pithura, Lahore, Nanda, Madras, New India, Madras, Taverdighi, Pithura.

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress publishes a weekly called *India*, in which important news about India is given. It publishes many interesting and authoritative articles, written by Indians as well as Englishmen who are well versed in these subjects. We strongly recommend this weekly to our American friends.

For annual subscription in two billings, or about \$1.00. Young父子 bookings will be glad to receive subscriptions for any paper between mentioned. Among the monthlies we strongly recommend *The Modern Review of Chicago*.

Three small bar charts are displayed side-by-side. Each chart has a vertical axis labeled 'Percentage' ranging from 0 to 100. The first chart on the left has a horizontal axis with two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The second chart in the middle has a horizontal axis with two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The third chart on the right has a horizontal axis with two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'.

India stands third in the world wheat production. In 1948 the produced 301 million bushels of wheat averaging about a bushel per capita of her total population. It will be interesting to know how much of this quantity will be exported.

Fred Ray Mord, one of India's athletes, in a performance at Pune recently, stopped a full speed race car at 24 horsepower.

Cholesterol **Triglycerides** **LDL** **HDL**

U S Senator Joseph I France, of Maryland

"I am deeply interested in the future of India, and I believe that the aspirations of the people of India for a larger measure of self-determination are proper and legitimate ones, and therefore the work of your organization toward the realization of these aspirations cannot but be of benefit. I have read with much interest and profit the publications of your organization, and I feel that you are rendering a valuable service in acquainting the people of America with the grave problems which confront the people of India."

LEON J. FRIEDLAND, College of the
City of New York

"May I tell you how very valuable your excellent magazine I consider Young India to be. Quite apart from the fine type of articles you publish, the magazine throws very much needed light on conditions in present-day India."

the . . . I think that before long the value of your magazine will be more widely recognized. While your aim is clear-cut and defined, the tone of the magazine is balanced and sane, and the information you give, as, as a rule, relevant."

Charles W. Evans, Editor, the New York Call.

"The people of America greatly need enlightenment regarding the people of India and their economic and social conditions. Your magazine is doing a good service in giving this information and should have great success in bringing about a better understanding between the East and the West."

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

If your subscription to *Foundations* has expired, or expires with this number, will you please send us your check for the next year? Timely remittance will help materially to carry on the work.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN INDIA

By LALPAT RAI

Thank God! there is at least one man in India who knows his mind, believes in his principles, refuses to compromise and dares to act accordingly. That man is Gandhi. My personal predilection, personal training and personal beliefs do not allow of my fully agreeing with Mr. Gandhi in all his principles, but I can appreciate his way of thinking, and believe that as the vehicle he is on the right track. His teachings are so much in accord with the spirit and the genius of the Hindus as to produce the best results from their practice. In the course of six months, he has achieved what seemed almost impossible before. There may be others in India who are perhaps wiser than he is, of wisdom means prudence and opportunism, but there is none who is truer.

His passive resistance movement was opposed by some of the best minds of the country. There can be no doubt of their sincerity. They believed in what they said, but that does not mean that what they said was true and good. Besides these good and sincere people, there are others also who have assumed the role of Mr. Gandhi's advisers and mentors. One of them recently addressed a letter to Mr. Gandhi, advising him to give up the idea of civil disobedience completely. Mr. Gandhi's reply is so manly, noble and dignified that we make no apology for reproducing the following extract therefrom:

Referring to the results he obtained from passive resistance in the South African campaign he says:

You will be interested to know that I had advised Pretoria from your distant working with me in civil matters during the eight long years of the struggle in

South Africa. One of them was working in a Natal mine. He was severely beaten by his foreman, apparently for no other reason but that he had joined the civil resistance movement. Being under the police act to retain the non-violent and yet to deter him will, he secretly plotted the punishment for disobedience. He came to me and I and I had him brought back as he was saying, "I have suffered for six days and nights of my sin and pain. I am a Puritan and the first who had his civil liberty upon me would not have gone unscathed for other men." His suffering and that of thousands like him caused among other things, repeal of the deplorable poll tax of 50 shillings per poor man, and the same and their wives and children had to pay annually in the price of freedom for the poorest member to reside in Natal without restriction.

You ask me to give up the idea that respects the freedom of the South Indians of India. From such one to give up the idea that has made India a living life among the great nations of the world. No one follows my civil disobedience of the order of suspension stood me up for the authorities in the Chamber of RHR. I claim that my resistance had the sanction of the personal endorsement of the great chiefs of Congress and the Government of India. How shall I give up an idea which I have treasured for the past long years and which I have consistently followed in my own life with no mean success for the last thirty years?

Coming to recent events in India, he observes:

But you see the actual experience of April last. Have you really analysed the situation? The strike of April was observed from Cape Colony in Pretoria and from Ranchi in Calcutta by millions of men, women and children—no more the idea of which has not occurred within three months. I do not know what happened that day in Pretoria. But I do know that a general act of passivity in all the chief cities and in thousands of hundreds of India. I suggest to you that it was a striking demonstration of the power of Civil Disobedience. On the side there was no Civil Resistance actually offered. It was a preparation day. Any other preparation in the world would have been aimed at mounting some force, military or non-military, to be used and secured the

same means—the British act, but the British Government would not.

The declared intent of the Government of India, and the policy of passive resistance was announced. Two leaders were arrested and deported. I was prevented from proceeding to visit them was a mission of peace in Ranchi and I was away. The Punjab, arrested and brought under arrest to London and there put first. And there was a configuration. I suggest that if the British Government had deliberately and with greater deliberation offered an alternative in the Punjab, they could not have taken more effective steps to do so. And yet such was the efficacy of Satyagraha that the whole of India outside the Punjab and those centres on forward movement previously calm in the midst of the given presentation. I have observed my mission. What was it? I concentrated the capacity of the people to resist any amount of suffering and privation. It was possible for the Punjab people to remain quiet in spite of the persecution offered by the British. I have mentioned. The whole Punjab was inspired movement. The people of Ranchi could not contain themselves and broke the deposition of their leaders. Military you see I can appreciate the idea for what followed. Satyagraha is not the means but the end. The people with spiritual idea, military by the force or military the military were prevented to action by the end.

So that, however, as I said, how can I abandon the idea of resisting Civil Disobedience, let alone in April people of some parts of Ranchi, going to special rooms, reserved to soldiers? When I come to the next terms some people are there in the same place to do what I said that I should be in a position to act upon as I have put in. All action is controlled by a general principle of circumstances some of which are under the door's control and the others beyond his control. He can therefore, reason himself only but he has obtained the measure of control over the corresponding circumstances and then trust in the All-

might to see him through. And that is exactly what I have done in resisting. I have chosen Civil Resistance as a deliberately opposed to armed resistance, that it is a properly comparable with co-operation with respect for the government.

You ask Pretoria to show, I suggest, that the people, uneducated, or educated by missionaries people, joined the demonstration of the 30th of April. They may have done so. My study of the results is different from yours. Had there been no legislative legislation, there would have been no demonstration, and therefore no benefit given to the missionaries element. The wrong occurred not in the capturing of the demonstration in Civil Resistance, but in the government in denying public opinion as its policy on a question they had been convinced.

Is not the moral element? The government must learn in the form of opinion and release these steps. Assuming that the powers of the British are necessary, they must entirely release public opinion and allow such means and powers that enlightened public opinion will release. As it is they have ignored the advice of their leaders and held them up to ridicule by showing their incapacity for advancing the government on matters of concern. In my humble opinion civil history open and growing, and those of other leaders, should be addressed to the government, asking them to right the wrong and in this, bringing me away from the path of duty. I have of my opinion only because as the British act which has caused only opposition and which has not brought of blood must be corrected. If you have a remedy other than Civil Resistance, by all means apply it, and if you are successful Civil Resistance falls away completely. The spirit of non-violence in the prison during which you and all the leaders who lived as disciples of Civil Resistance can work with all your might in being about the desired result.

THE BLEEDING PUNJAB

It appears that the Punjab administration is returning to sanity. Sir Colquhoun Mackenzie, the new Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, is doing much to undo the mischief done by his predecessor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and the martial law commission. We do not know if he has the legal power

to set aside the findings of the various commissions, though he has the fullest power under the law to revoke sentences. He cannot, however, see his way to revise the sentences altogether and is only reducing them substantially. The reductions suggested by him show conspicuously the inconsistency of

Faukht Malaviya's Appeal

"The tragic incidents which recently took place in the Punjab have brought much sorrow among those persons whose relations, whether family or intimate, have been either killed, or sentenced to death or long terms of imprisonment. Apart from the political aspect of the recent disturbances, all rights thinking persons must feel compassion for those who have been taking it on to sustain a country. In the course of my last speech on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons the Secretary of State for India rightly said: "I would ask the House to join with me in an expression of sincere sympathy to all those who have suffered in these disturbances. There has been a loss of much property and of many innocent lives."

From the inquiries made on the spot by the members of the All-India Home Rule League at the cities of Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi, reports and from appeals received from other affected areas the number of such victims appears to be considerable. It is difficult to overestimate of their hardships, accompanied as many have with loss of property, many families have been

rendered destitute. And women, young widows and children have been left unprotected and left to face with starvation. Their sufferings are far the measure of clearly to a liberal state.

The New House of Assembly has undertaken the task of organizing relief of distress in the affected areas of the Punjab. The work has already been started and that of determining first aid in the course of some relief. The members of the New House will carry on the distribution of relief with the help and guidance of the government with local knowledge and influence. The House has for the present decided to send assistance only for a temporary period. This will afford some relief to the widows and orphans the House is to decide in what cases permanent relief will be needed and also the form it should take.

The House, therefore, appeals to the public for liberal support in its present mission of charity. I have this day called for help will receive both a prompt and a generous response.

LONDON PROTESTS AGAINST BRUTALITIES

A very largely attended public meeting was held on the evening of September 1st, in the Great Hall, London, to protest against the enforcement of martial law in the Punjab and the outrageous conduct of the civil and military authorities in certain parts of the Province.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting Mr Hanna Isaacs said he was concerned to preside simply because he was a most recent arrival and knew things first-hand about the Punjab disturbances. He severely criticised the enactment of the martial law, when AS A MATTER OF FACT NOT EVEN A FLOWER-POT WAS BROKEN AT LAHORE, IF TRUCE WAS BROKEN, IT WAS FIRST BY THE POLICE, AND A STATE OF OPEN REBELLION WAS DECLARED ON THAT SLENDER BASIS. The only truth

was that the Amir of Afghanistan was encouraged to commence hostilities. After briefly but graphically describing the crimes that occurred under the martial law, and, what was more important, even before its enactment, including looting of innocent people, burning of crops, carrying boys and men under the bayonet to shoot out, "Long live martial law," "No more story between Hindus and Mohammedans," making respectable people rub their noses on the ground, etc., Mr Hanna Isaacs said that the hopes laid upon the reforms could not be realised so long as the people in India were not granted a Declaration of Rights.

Mr Horneham moved the practical resolution of the evening. He said the enactment of the martial law was not only unjustifiable under the circumstances, but inherently inhuman, as

being against an unarmed civil population. He then related certain stories to show the character of the official conspiracy against the people, and agreed with the president in regarding a Declaration of Rights as of more superior importance to political reforms, as being a guarantee of elementary human rights. He also briefly denounced the punishment of the wrongdoers in the Punjab.

John Edgar Chamberlain, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said that they all wanted to brush up their knowledge of the real Punjab, because the outrages in the Punjab were based upon acts which were most heinously described as a rebellion. He said at least the case of Lord Chelmsford was not self-evident, though he deserved impeachment by trial. And referring to the events described in chronological order in the "Civil and Military Gazette," Mr Pal said that innocent people had already been killed before the mob took the law into their own hands. The defence given by Mr Montagu said that people were thrown down upon the ground to protect women and children was unfounded in fact. The so-called rebellion was simply concocted. Mr Pal on the end explained how commissions of enquiry were held, and how proceedings like those in the Punjab spoiled the bones of the Empire.

Mr Lansbury, supporting the resolution, said every Englishman should be informed that such a meeting should be necessary. He saw no difference between outrages in Ghazni and those in the Punjab, as men and women were the same everywhere in the world. To him, Mr Lansbury continued, killing was wrong in any place for any reason. The domination of one people by another must cease everywhere. The Indians themselves must decide what they should be and how. He called upon Indians to join the great international movement of workers throughout the world.

Mrs. Dwyer said that the women of England would be filled with indignation to hear such accounts as they

had listened to. She described her experiences in India, and concluded with the remark that she would be over-judging her own countrymen and women if she believed that they would not be moved by such accounts as these.

The following resolution was then put to vote and carried:—

(1) That the meeting is of opinion that the recent imposition of Martial Law in the Punjab was an unjustifiable and inhuman exercise of the powers of the Government.

(2) That meeting votes with horror the inhuman and cruel measures adopted by the authorities under Martial Law in the Punjab, such as the firing on and bombing from aeroplanes of defenceless crowds, the public flogging of people in the streets, and other acts inflicting brutal sufferings on the people and involving unwarranted and unqualified interference with their liberties.

Commander Keworthby said that he felt ashamed that things like those should be done in the name of England. Also the Sir Michael O'Dwyer, it was who had executed orders before and would do the same in future. Things like would do no benefit, and Indians had no time to lose in organising, for when Labor came to power they would give self-government to India.

Mr. Subramanyam said that meeting and these resolutions did not appeal to him at all. That was not democratic in spirit. What should be done actually to prevent things like that should have been really discussed, but that was not done. He said that leaders should refuse to associate with Government and participate in the reforms unless the wrongdoers were tried and punished.

An amendment was eventually moved by Mr Chelmsford and seconded by Mr. Sanyal in that effect.

Mr. Tinker opposed the amendment.

In doing so he said it was easy to speak like that in London. Mr. Subramaniam should go to India and lead the movement of his class, and his heart would assist him. The Government would place the people in a false position. The people were like an army, and they must, like an army, move together.

Mr. Hiron, Mr. Dube, and Mr. Pambh supported Mr. Tilak.

The address, on being put to the vote, was lost by a large majority.

Similar resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously.

The meeting thus came to an end proving that its protest against the Punjab legislation in London's record.



INDIA TO ENGLAND

By Mrs. Sarojini Mohan

"Is there aught you need that my hands withhold,
Rich gifts of raiment or gown or gold?
Lo! I have flung to the East and West
Freedom's treasure from my breast,
And yielded the stem of my striken wreath
To the drum-beats of duty, the salute of doom."

"Gathered like pearls in their alien graves,
Silent they sleep by the Persian waters;
Scattered like shells on Egyptian sands,
They lie with pale brows and heavy, broken hands;
They are strewn like blossoms mown down by chance
On the blood-brown meadows of Hindia and France."

"Can ye measure the grief of the tears I weep
Or compare the woe of the watch I keep?
On the pride that thrills through my heart's despair,
And the hope that comforts the anguish of prayer?
And the far, sad, glorious vision I see
Of the torn red banners of Victory!"

"When the terror and tumult of hate shall cease,
And life be re-established on the ruins of peace,
And your love shall offer maternal thanks
To the comrade who fought in your daughter's ranks,
And you hear the deeds of the destined ones,
Remember the blood of thy martyred sons!"

LAND TAX IN INDIA

How It Works

By D. S. RAO

"Enlightened" statesmen and professors have announced British "civilisation" by seeking it with having given the world the fundamental of law and order. But this "law and order" is chameleon-like. It changes with every change of class and circumstance. British law has the ring "colonialism" of being the best and most perfected weapon for securing the people to believe that it is made for their own good, and for robbing them of their food and raiment at the same time. There is not a better instance in the whole history of man to illustrate the cruelty of "law" than the land revenue policy of British administration in India. It is not intended here to discuss that policy in detail, but we shall give our student only one instance.

Two years ago, in 1947, crops in Madras (a district in the Bombay Presidency) were below 25 per cent. of normal. The cultivators were undergoing great suffering consequently. Even in good seasons they have very little left, after paying expenses of cultivation and land-tax which is on an average less than 50 per cent. of the total and in every case is 75-80 per cent. But the British have a "law" on their statute books by which, harvested or no harvest, cultivators should turn in their nation every year. This law, however, the farmers had determined not to pay up the levy, except in some instances to the extent that the yield of crops on their holdings would allow. Mr. Gandhi personally conducted a detailed investigation of the yield on each farm to see what possibility every farmer had to meet the annual tax. He came to the conclusion that in more than half the instances the tax could not be paid up at all, and in other cases payment was possible only under compulsion and even then only on

a partial basis. He challenged the Government to send officials to the spot and re-evaluate his findings, and at the same time urged the people to refuse to pay up. The people stood by him with great resolution. But the Government had a cunning and mean way to escape the challenge, and produced a secret "law" in their code as justification of its right to collect taxes under the circumstances. Here it is—

The principle underlying these provincial enactments is that they have "been fixed at as low a level, as far as the necessary objects could require for ordinary requirements of seasons during the period of parliament and the demand ought to fluctuate to be paid as high years as well as in good" years. (Sec. 1 of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department resolution of March 25, 1950).

One of the ablest authorities (it does not, be it noted, dissent) the Collector when he has ascertained by local inquiries that, owing to a partial or total failure or diminution of the crops throughout any tract or account of drought or any other cause, it will be necessary to suspend the collection of revenue, to grant remissions according to the area affected under these, it is to all accounts also implicit money into the circumstances of individuals.

These "local inquiries" are no more humane and legal than threatening, twisting and sometimes violently attacking the cultivators to force payment from them, by all methods open to men's ingenuity. In the case before us the Government went ahead with its usual "usual" ways and begged up the money—in the extent of 75 per cent. of normal remission, and issued a report claiming that the agitation against the tax was wholly unfounded, otherwise how could they get all the money they were able to get? they asked. When the whole question was later investigated by the Government of India and a report published, it was found that the only Indian member in the Vic-

that day, a party like mine and never was the rule. Yet even if Anglo-Indian administrators were perfect paragons in their way, nothing could possibly make up for the terrible economic drawbacks which go hand in hand with our alien system. Thus I have never ceased to point out for more than forty years. British India has become a very poor country indeed under our management, and to-day it is the most terrible pauper nation that has ever been seen on the planet. We drain out of British India each year an amount equal to nearly a billion, more than £1,000,000,000 without commercial return, at 50 per cent more than in the real, and taxation of all our provinces. Thus from a country where agricultural population is already so poor that its annual production does not exceed 12s. a head! No matter what benefits we might secure in other directions—and having lacked the subject matter fully for nearly fifty years I can direct extremely few—the drain of produce from the poverty-stricken ryots is a crime of the first magnitude.

UNTERPRISED REFORM ABANDONED

In 1879 Lord Salisbury, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Edward Stanhope and Sir Louis Mallet saw the truth of that contention, and entered upon a policy which contemplated the gradual undoing of the blighting of India, and remedial measures into the House of Commons leading in that direction. These men were all Conservatives except Sir Louis Mallet, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, who was an extreme Radical. When owing to a great political change the whole plan was abandoned and the old abuses were renewed another long lease of life, Sir Louis Mallet said to me in despair: "Our only hope now of justice in India, Mr. Hymans, is a revolution in England." That is at the present time, my conviction too. For, little that we have gathered from by far the poorest population in the whole world the enormous sum of

£1,250,000,000 without commercial return, and we have actually borrowed of poverty-stricken India £150,000,000 to help to finance war was against the Commonweal. Just think what that means.

INDIA'S SERVICES TO ENGLAND

Now consider India's services to England during the war, in return for all the ruin we have brought not only upon our own, though that is the most profitable of all, but ruin of her art, her industries, her peace and ancient learning. If I had been in India, as I am on *Englishman*, I should have made use of the difficulties of the foreign despot and oppressor to demand justice and freedom before I raised a finger in their defence. That of India contributed a million of men to the armies of Great Britain and the Commonwealth. How they fought we know. It is a hard just given explanation of the Indian forces a splendid reference to London to explain their valour and sacrifices.

THOMAS HOWARD

The *Sabha*, the *prabandha* of America, Lahore, and the Punjab government, reoccupied India for us in 1912-13, when we had to face the *Madani* Indian *Pravasi*, which we call the *Madani*. But for three old up should have been driven out of Hindustan thirty-one years ago. They have served fairly, too, during the war. *Stranded* soldiers they are. But the people generally are overworked. They could not get up on ground levels of their wealth to do so. Yet these peaceful, unwarlike people have been stirred up in several places by public meetings in their cities. What have we done? We have damaged them right and left, we have and many little *prabandha* soldiers and, we have dragged others roused through the streets. One man another stand about on a level with the stranger coming by Germany in Belgium, France and Poland. Worst of all, we have not secured results from *unemployment*, and *unemployment* for justice service are being rapidly com-

structed throughout India. Moreover, the law is being "reorganized" against public speech, freedom of the Press and free association. And for that infamy no *Englishman* at home are responsible. It is all committed to our name and claimed to be carried out in our behalf.

MONTAGU'S HYPOCRITICAL MURDER

Under such circumstances it is not worth while to criticize at any length Mr. Montagu's contemptible measure, which has already been read a second time in the House of Commons. It remedies no wrong, it sanctions not a drop of the ruinous drain, it gives Indians no real power in their own country; it leaves the central despotism, which is guilty of the ruinous drain, wholly untouched. Therefore, the Bill is quite useless in Hindustan. It is a sham and a fraud, worthy of the men who have brought it up. It is unqualified, beforehand, even by passage in their own Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

AN APPEAL TO EUROPEANS

I have done for the moment. But I appeal to my countrymen, to men who have long worked unceasingly for India, to ensure from England the approach that while England is so far from enlightenment in Europe to ensure an important despotism upon our heads of the entire human race. Use French methods in India besides in no way the most of the people at home. In this country, it is judged by commercial and even commercially important to us. Only a minority of party-men speak of whom any thorough-going nationalists and anti-despotism give to our despotism in Hindustan. Therefore these strengthen nations as I fully grasp here. But as the higher grounds than this, those on the grounds of morality, justice and common humanity. I beseech all men and women who are striving for freedom in Europe to take an active part in the struggle for the speedy satisfaction of India.

(J. H. J. London.)

OUR LIBRARY IS GROWING

YOUNG INDIA is in close touch with all the happenings in India. News is received from all sources and especially from the following districts, sections and societies which we hereby thankfully acknowledge:

Alkudaya (Hindi)	Lahore
Bharatendu (Hindi)	Lakshminagar (Marathi)
Bombay Chronicle	Maharashtra (Marathi)
Chhatrapati (Marathi)	Maharashtra
Dewan Prabhu (Marathi)	Madras Review
Gauhati (Gujarati)	New India
Kashmir	Orissa Adhikar (Oriya)
Hindustan Review	Searchlight
Hindustan (Dezathi)	Servant of India
Hindustan (Hindi)	Sikh Union (Hindi)
Indian Nationalist	Sunderbans (Hindi)
Indian Review	Telegraph
Indian Social Reformer	Truth of India
Konar (Marathi)	Young India

Concerning India

For public speakers on topics relating to India, for newsmatter, articles, information about everything connected with India, write to

India Information Bureau

1408 Broadway
New York City

NOW READY

MR. LAJPAT RAIS NEW BOOK

"The Political Future of India"

Students of the present international situation cannot afford to miss this opportunity of understanding the unrest and "rebellion in India."

It deals with important subjects, such as public services, Indian Army and Navy, Tariffs, Recommendations for Representative Legislation, Education, etc.

Price per copy \$1.50. Postage extra.

YOUNG INDIA BOOKSHOP
1408 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

The Bliss of A Moment

By BENGY KUMAR SARKAR

Pacificity Publishers, New York: "Poems that electrify with the vitality of of their message." "They combine the energy and forward look of the Occident with the inward, spiritual looking faith of the Orient." "These are poems addressed to Whitman, Browning, Virgil, Napoleon, Darwin, Asoka and Goethe, which interpret with unusual skill the genius of each one."

Bayton Transcript: " * * * A sort of free verse, which is at once rhythmical and full of vigorous fancy. " "Extremely interesting not only in its wealth of unusual imagery and thought but as one more indication that the world is rapidly becoming unified, so that Kipling's bold statement that East and West will never meet is found to be quite wrong."

Price One Dollar Net

THE POET LORE COMPANY
Boston, Mass.

DIVINE LIFE

THE PIONEER MAGAZINE
of the SIXTH RACE

Edited and Published by

CELESTIA ROOT LANG

President of
THE INDEPENDENT THEO-
SOPHICAL SOCIETY
OF AMERICA

10 Cents a Copy \$1.00 a Year
Foreign \$1.25

DIVINE LIFE PRESS

614 Oakwood Boulevard

Chicago, Ill.

U. S. A.